

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

三拜禮 號六十二月二英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
YOKOHAMA. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
" ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
" ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

(No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.)

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND, Fl. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroeas, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 do. 3% do.
" 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/- = \$1,000,000.
Silver \$13,500,000.
Total \$28,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keewick, Chairman.
H. Gosie, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Friesland, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.,
A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. R. Lennemann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Werschoer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA { PALMA About 29th Feb. Freight only.
[Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.]

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { BORNEO About 1st Mar. Freight and
YOKOHAMA [Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.] Passage.

LONDON and AMSTERDAM { SOCATRA About 6th Mar. Freight only.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, [Capt. W. R. Hickey] March. Passage.
COLOMBO and PORT SAID

SHANGHAI [MARMORA About 6th Mar. Freight and
[Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R.] March. Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DELTA 7th March, Noon. See Special
of Call [Capt. C. L. Daniel] Advertisement.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and { NUBIA About 11th Mar. Freight and
ANTWERP [Capt. F. J. Fox] March. Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
K. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE
REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,
VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,
OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. [140]

V. O. S. AND EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR.

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. [140]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE. G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [42]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 5.15 and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons, and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas Wharf.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from Douglas Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 6.15 P.M. to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG. Telephone No. 24. O. E. OWEN, Proprietor. [4]

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL.

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN), (TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).
SHAMEN, CANTON. MACAO, CHINA.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. H. HAYNES, Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS. Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PRANK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [42]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [3]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL,
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Intimation.

Powell's
WHITE
GOODS
LINENS.

SHEETS:—

Plain, per pair,—	
2 x 3 yds., \$12.50 to \$25.00	
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds., \$14.50 to \$30.00	
Hemstitched,—	
2 x 3 yds., \$18.50 to \$35.00	
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yds., \$21.50 to \$45.00	

PILLOW CASES:—

Plain,—	
\$12.50 to \$27.50 per doz.	
Printed,—	
\$2.75 to \$16.75 per pair	
Hemstitched,—	
\$2.75 to \$21.50 per pair	

TOWELS:—

Huckaback, Hemmed,—	
\$5.75 to \$11.50 doz.	
Hemstitched,—	
\$6.00 to \$21.50 doz.	
Fringed,—	
\$6.75 to \$18.50 doz.	
Diaper and Damask Towels,—	
\$10.50 to \$27.50 doz.	

TABLE LINEN:—

2 x 2 Yds. from \$0.75 each	
2 x 2 1/2 " " 8.50 "	
2 x 3 " " 10.50 "	
2 x 3 1/2 " " 10.75 "	
2 1/2 x 3 " " 12.50 "	
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 " " 15.00 "	
2 1/2 x 4 " " 15.00 "	
2 1/2 x 4 1/2 " " 16.50 "	
2 1/2 x 5 " " 19.50 "	

Serviettes to match:

ALL LINEN
TABLING

2 and 2 1/2 Yards by any Length
From \$1.25 per yard.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD,
and
28, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [19]

Public Companies

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on MONDAY, 2nd March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [138]

THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, King's Buildings, at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

A. H. RENNIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [141]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th inst. to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [133]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8% per Share for the six months ending 31st December, 1907, declared at Monday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 25th February, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Building, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [150]

Intimations.

WHERE ARE
YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Where I am sure to find the best
FRENCH BONDONS,
LIQUEURS,
BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
CHAMPAGNE
and
CLARET.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [153]

DRAGON

CYCLE
DEPOT.NOTICE
OF
REMOVAL.

On and after March 5,

THE DRAGON CYCLE

COMPANY

will carry on Business

at

No. 35, DES VŒUX

ROAD

CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. [14]

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN
FORMOSA.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT.

In the course of the proceedings of a Budget sub-committee on the estimates of the Home Department, Mr. Asaba inquired the result of the working of the Formosan Sugar Department.

Mr. Iwai, Director of the Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, replied that in the past the output of sugar in Formosa had ranged between 60 and 70 million kin, but now, as the result of measures taken for the encouragement of the industry, the output exceeded 100 million kin. In the year before last the crop amounted to 130 million kin. Last year the weather was unfavourable, but notwithstanding that production amounted to 109 million kin. Mr. Iwai dwelt at some length upon the improvement in the methods of cultivation of the sugar cane and the increased area of the plantations, adding that in spite of the progress which had been made it had not been as great as desired by the Government.

Mr. Yoshiyuki considered the condition of the Formosan sugar industry to be the criterion by which the policy of Japan in regard to sugar was to be determined, and he asked what was the amount of the output of sugar that the Government hoped for in future, and what the complete development of the industry would cost. He further inquired the views of the Government on the prospects of the export.

Mr. Iwai stated that the Government desired to increase the present area of sugar plantations, which amounted to 20,000 or 30,000 cho, to 50,000 or 60,000 cho. How many years it would take to attain this object he could not say at present, and he was not yet in a position to give an idea of the cost of the work before concluding his investigations. At present the sugar produced was being chiefly shipped to the mainland of Japan, but he expected that in time, as the output increased, it would also be exported to South China. Speaking from the standpoint of the personal interests of the farmers themselves, it was more advantageous for them to cultivate rice than sugar, as two harvests were obtained yearly of rice, while sugar yielded only one. However, in the opinion of the authorities sugar could ultimately be made the more profitable crop. The amount of Land-tax imposed on one cho of rice field was not more than Y8. In the case of sugar, even if cultivated under the most primitive methods such as those adopted by the natives, a crop more than ten times the amount of the rice on sugar could be obtained. This he considered one of the main reasons why sugar cultivation should be encouraged. While the entire area of the arable land of the island could not be converted into sugar plantations, it was the intention of the Government to devote one-tenth of the area to sugar in the course of time, and when that was achieved, sufficient sugar would be produced to supply all the demands on the mainland of Japan. Mr. Iwai added that the Government was anxious to encourage the Formosan sugar industry in every possible way, but care would have to be taken in the carrying-out of any such measures. He referred to the case of Germany, where the measures taken to encourage the sugar industry rather checked it than otherwise. The Formosan Government was anxious to place the industry on a thoroughly sound basis.

Interrogated as to an estimate of Y400,000 for a subsidy for fertiliser, Mr. Iwai maintained that the outturn would by this means be increased to the value of Y3,600,000.—*Japan Chronicle.*

SUICIDE AND THE LAW.

SHOULD ATTEMPTS AT SELF-MURDER BE
PUNISHED AS A CRIME?

What is apparently the first case in limited States involving conviction and punishment for the crime of attempting suicide has just come to a tragic close in New York. An 18-year-old girl, who had been sentenced to a reformatory for two years, more or less—the sentence being intermediate—threw herself from the balcony of the Tombs prison, fracturing her skull and inflicting fatal injuries. She had been very unfortunate for some four years past. She had been persuaded to invest \$500 in a little eating house and had lost it all. She was employed as a servant and discharged. Her landlady turned her out. In a cheap lodging house the ceiling fell on her, and she was taken to the hospital. She went to the country and became so used to lamps that when she returned to the city she blew out the gas, causing another long and enfeebling illness in the hospital. She found another place as a servant, but in a few days a pin-prick caused blood-poisoning. Several months in hospital this time. When she got out she was penniless, friendless and without work. She resorted to laudanum in Central park, where she was found and restored to life. She had decided, she said, to see if the next world is not better than this. She was convicted a week ago of repeated efforts at suicide, and efforts to find a good home for her proving unavailing, she was sentenced by Judge Crain. She shrieked when the sentence was explained to her, and tried to hang herself; when cut down she found a sinner way. "The most unlucky girl in the world," she called herself, and she seems certainly to have had more than her share of misfortune.

Such a case as this naturally raises the whole subject of the legal treatment of attempts to commit suicide, some discussion of which is given in a recent number of the law magazine, Case and Comment. In New York, North Dakota, South Dakota and perhaps other States, there are statutes making such an attempt a crime; but the writer was unable to find that there had been any conviction under these statutes. In a case in Maine it was held that in the absence of a statute making suicide a crime an attempt to commit it is not criminal. And in that recent case it was stated that there had been no instance in

the United States of a conviction on either statutory or common law grounds. Massachusetts holds that attempted suicide is not a crime, the statutes by implication having repealed the common law offence. A odd point is raised by the provision in Massachusetts and Maine as to crime in general that an attempt to commit an offence, if no penalty is specially provided, shall be of the same sort as if the offence had been committed; but not exceeding half the penalty for the perpetrated crime. What, it may be asked, is half of the penalty for suicide? Case and Comment has been able to find one New Jersey case where it was held that suicide is a common-law felony and attempted suicide an indictable crime, but the editor adds:

"The authorities on the question are, however, very scanty, and attempts to commit suicide, while very common, are very rarely prosecuted. The public policy of punishing attempts at suicide is much questioned by some people, and some feeling of doubt on the point, combined with pity for the unfortunate person who has made the attempt, probably accounts for the practical immunity from punishment of those who make such attempts, even where the statutes explicitly provide for their punishment. It is certain, however, that if such statutes are not to be enforced, they should be repealed."

With this view law opinion is pretty sure to coincide. It cannot be shown that such laws have accomplished any good whatever, and their presence in the statute book does harm. There should be no place there for futile or dead-letter laws. It cannot be said that society needs to protect itself against offenders of this type, and as for punishment, persons who have been driven to a point where death seems preferable to living, hardly stand in need of more punishment than they have had from their misfortunes, whether deserved or undeserved. The case in New York, the first test of the working of the law, is a fair illustration. No doubt the young woman was at times nearly or quite insane with her troubles, which seem to have been due to no fault of hers. What she needed to cure her was a dose of happiness, and all that society had to offer her was two years in jail. Here is a field for philanthropy to cultivate more assiduously than it has done. Conventional soup-ticket methods will not suffice with those who have lost heart; the tonic of a new environment, new friends, a chance for usefulness is what is needed.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 27th February, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 1, Des Vœux Villas, Mount Kellet, Peak,
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
(Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. [149]

Intimations.

THE
EASTERN CYCLE Co.
3, ARSENAL STREET,
WANCHAI.

BICYCLES--BICYCLES.

CHEAP SALE.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.
COMMENCING FROM JANUARY 10, 1908.

MACHINES

FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FITTED WITH
2 and 3 SPIT-GEAR,
OF ALL
GRADES and GUARANTEED ENGLISH
MAKES.

All Prices to suit individual requirements.

BICYCLE ACCESSORIES
LAMP (gas and oil), BELLS, TYRES, CYCLO-
METERS, INFLATORS, SPANNERS,
AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE FOR
CYCLISTS.

NEW BICYCLES FOR HIRE

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN. EXCHANGES
EFFECTED.

THE
EASTERN CYCLE Co.,
3, ARSENAL STREET,
WANCHAI.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. [151]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful
for any PARASOL or old RAYBOLTS to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1908. [16]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

TO-MORROW, 27th February:
Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50 cts.
3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 50 cts.
Children half-price.

TEA will be obtainable on the Grounds.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Raich and
Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion,
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, will play
from 2.30 to 6 P.M.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1908. [149]

EXEQUIAS A S. M. EL REI D. CARLOS I.
R. A. S. A. O. PRINCEPE REAL.

A COMMISSAO nomeada para celebrar as
solennidades Exequias, suffragando as
almas de S. M. El Rei D. Carlos I e de
S. A. o Principe Real, de saudosa memoria,
de acordo com o Exmo. Sr. Conselheiro
Conde Geral de Portugal, tem a honra de
convocar a Comunidade Portuguesa de
Hongkong para assistir a este acto religioso
no Sábado, 30 do corrente, as 8 horas da
manha, na Catedral da Immaculada Con-
ceição.

Hongkong, 24 de Fevereiro de 1908.
J. J. LEIRIA,
Presidente da Comissao.
A. M. C. DA SILVA,
Secretario.

2.8]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has
been received from the Military Authorities
that GUN PRACTICE will be carried
out as under:—

ON THURSDAY, the 27th February:—
From Pinewood in a Westerly direction,
at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing
at 10.30 P.M. and finishing at 2 P.M.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th February to TUES-
DAY, the 3rd March:—
Landranges from Mt. Parker and District
over the Nicholson-Stanley-D'Aguilar
Pottinger Peak-Bos Vith area, com-
mencing at 10.30 A.M. and finishing at
4 P.M.

ON THURSDAY, the 5th March:—
From Lai-chi-kok in a Westerly direction,
at ranges up to 6,000 yards commencing
at 7 P.M. and finishing at 9 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the
above dates, Practice will take place on the
following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to
keep clear of the ranges.
BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [149]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1907. [148]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [16]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK
COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,
all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES.

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [151]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in
Continental Hospitals by Mouton, Hottot, Jaffet,
Vigot and others, combines all the desirables in
a medicine of the kind, and, as a new every-
thing, has been brought to the notice of the public.

THERAPION No. 1 marks a
very short time after a few injections the most
charges, effectually suppressing the use of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
various and other nervous diseases. In dyspepsia, indigestion,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, influenza,
and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it
will be found a most efficacious remedy, affording prompt
relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 purifies
the blood, cures, scurvy, skin eruptions, rheumatism,
various forms of secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, and
all diseases for which it has been so much
employed, especially in the treatment of
menstrual disorders, and in the destruction
of malarious fevers and of the blood.

THERAPION No. 3 cures
the most distressing and all depressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, daily exertion, &c. It
restores vitality, gives a feeling of strength and
vigor to those suffering from enervating influences of
long residence in hot, malarious climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal
chemists, druggists, and all respectable houses
of medicine, and is also sold by the
authorities, who will be most grateful
for any PARASOL or old RAYBOLTS to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1908. [16]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [19-23]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. China.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [19]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"HOHENSTAUFEN,"

Captain Perschke, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the wharves and/or extra han-
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd March, will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1908. [152]

THE
"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain Warner, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 2nd March will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND HOUSEHOLD.

DEPOT FOR

THE FINE PRODUCTS

OF

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,
LONDON.

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (H.W. & Co.)

'DARTING' LANOLINE PREPARA-
TIONS.

'HAZELINE,' 'HAZELINE CREAM,'
'HAZELINE SNOW,' &c., &c., &c.

'TABLOID' MEDICINE CHESTS, AND
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co., are prescribed by
leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

MR. E. SHELLIM'S APPOINTMENT.

The large gathering at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday had, besides the principal question which attracted such a representative assembly to the annual meeting of the merchants of Hongkong, to deal with the resolution for the amendment of the rules of the constitution of the Chamber, proposing that the members of the Committee should be increased from 9 to 10 representatives. We understand that it was believed a ballot might be called for after the passing of the resolution in question, and, in order to ensure the return by balloting of the gentleman who it was desired should be appointed to the Committee to represent the Indian trade of Hongkong, those interested and engaged in that trade made it a point to be present to secure the election of their nominee. No ballot was demanded, however, the election being left in the hands of the Committee. We learn on reliable authority to-day that as the result of the confidence reposed in the Committee to respect the wishes of the commercial community most concerned, Mr. Edward Shellim, managing partner of the firm of Messrs D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., has been appointed a member of the general Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. That this election will be acclaimed with every mark of popular approval there cannot be the slightest question, from the expressions of opinion which have reached us both from mercantile and shipping circles when the announcement was made that Mr. Shellim had received the letter of invitation to join the Committee of the Chamber. Mr. Shellim is no newcomer to Hongkong or the Far East for that matter. For some time in the nineties he was associated with the trade of China and India as member of the firm of David Sassoon and Co. in Shanghai, and in 1898 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council in the Northern Settlement. It is a coincidence, and one which should tend to promote the interests of the Chamber, and conduce to the harmony which has marked the counsels of the Committee, that its Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, was a colleague of Mr. Shellim in the Shanghai Council; and now he has had the privilege of inviting his former collaborator to join the body over which he presides with so much distinction and ability. Mr. Shellim was also a member of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, so that besides bringing his personal influence to bear in

the direction of affairs in the local Chamber, he possesses the experience of the working of a similar organisation in the important port on the Yangtze. Mr. Shellim was first known in Hongkong in 1899. He assumed the management of the firm with which he is connected in 1902. This old-established firm—perhaps the very oldest surviving firm connected with the Indo-Chinese trade—is so well known that it is unnecessary to expatiate upon the extensive ramifications of its business, beyond stating them in general terms. The firm is known in connection with its opium and yarn trade and as owners of considerable property in Hongkong. Messrs D. Sassoon & Co. are agents for the Apcar Line of steamers, conducting the emigration, freight and opium trade between Calcutta and Hongkong, and laterly with Shanghai and Japan. Besides being large importers of yarn and opium, the firm deals in general merchandise, such as piece goods from Manchester, metals, and it also receives consignments of Indian wheat for China. With regard to Mr. Shellim's personal qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed we have said enough to support the statement that his election means a genuine acquisition to the counsels of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and is on the directorate of several of the leading public companies in Hongkong. He carries a level head and is possessed of great business capacity; moreover, he has the friendship and esteem of the British and Chinese communities and of his own in particular. The difficulties of the yarn trade and the opium question, the latter of which brought about the abortive attempt to inaugurate the Nanking opium monopoly, saw Mr. Shellim as one of the chief advisers of those whose interests were affected, and which were at one time threatened by the troubles which beset these two branches of trade during the past eighteen months. Under all circumstances the firm of David Sassoon & Co. has been regarded as the originators of movements for reform and actions for redress when the special branches of Indian trade were menaced either by attempted extinction or by the action of combined corporations or that of the provincial governments of China as exemplified in the case of the Nanking monopoly. The weight which the firm has under its control both in India and London by virtue of its connections, and the strength of the financial backing which it can command, undoubtedly invest Mr. Shellim at once with an authority and a power which must certainly have influence in the deliberations of a body whose main object is the promotion and fostering of the trade upon which this Colony's prosperity depends. While congratulating Mr. Shellim upon the honour of the appointment, we desire to record our appreciation as voicing a very large section, and that by no means the least important, namely the Chinese section of the mercantile community of the Colony upon the nomination by the Chamber of Commerce of the gentleman who would have been the very one elected had the Committee thought fit to consult the general body of the members of the Chamber.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

Lu Kai Shing, the Chinese reformer, whose extradition was demanded by the Provincial Government of Canton, on the ground that he had been concerned in an armed robbery, and whose protest that the crime of which he was charged was a myth—the real reason for the application being that he was a political leader antagonistic to existing forms of government in China—was disregarded by the lower Court, walks the streets of Hongkong to-day a free man, enjoying that liberty which the British Government has ever extended to political reformers who were not criminals. When the Magistrate before whom the case was originally heard, decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out against Lu Kai Shing and that he should be handed over to the tender mercies of the Government of Canton, we strongly opposed the decision and contended that on all the evidence, and even by the terms of the Magistrate's judgment itself, an error had been committed. We held that Lu Kai Shing was the political reformer he claimed to be, that his connection with an armed robbery had not been proved, that, if anything, he was the victim of circumstances, and that he would no sooner arrive in Canton than he would be decapitated. The entire body of Chinese opinion was on our side and the British and foreign community of Hongkong viewed the decision to extradite the accused with very mixed feelings. Now that Lu Kai Shing has been released we feel entitled to regard with a large measure of satisfaction the efforts we put forward on his behalf and to contemplate with some complacency the result of our appeal that the matter should not be allowed to end with the proceedings at the Magistracy but that an unfortunate agitator should at least obtain his rights. It is perfectly true that the reformer has been released on a technicality and not on the point as to whether he had been concerned in any crime, but the result is the same, and we feel convinced

after all that has passed, after the interest that has been taken in the case by the Chinese in Hongkong, after the petition to His Excellency the Governor from the Chinese in Singapore, and after the statements of witnesses that Lu Kai Shing is in reality one of the new school who would import into Chinese official circles purity of administration in place of the system of speculation, and oppression which obtains far too largely in many parts of the Empire at present, that Lu has been right fully set free. With the question of Lu's political views we have nothing whatever to do, but it does occur to us, as it must have occurred to every reader who perused the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice yesterday that if Lu Kai Shing was wrongly arrested, convicted and ordered to be extradited to Canton then there must have been a whole host of miserable Chinese who have gone to a shameful death on a warrant which was no warrant at all. For it is well known that an extradited prisoner seldom escapes the executioner's sword when he reaches Canton. The very fact that he has been extradited seems to be taken as sufficient proof that he is guilty and there's an end on't. However, Lu, by virtue of the agitation which we congratulate ourselves we originated on his behalf, has escaped the knife, which is some compensation for the many weary months he has spent in prison, although nothing will compensate him for the agony of mind which he must have endured during that period. As to the question of warrants, under which persons may be arrested, we leave that question to be adjusted by the police authorities. After what the Chief Justice said yesterday, the procedure which has been followed by the police in the past can scarcely be allowed to continue, unless the police wish to see every case they bring thrown out because of failure to observe the legal formalities.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th February, 1908.
It is stated in 'maudlin circles' that H. E. Viceroy Chang will start to make his tour of inspection along the West River about the middle of the second moon, accompanied by Acting Admiral Li Chun.

CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning at 10 o'clock, H.E. Viceroy Chang received the Japanese Consul at this port.

SWATOW EMIGRATION.

The German Minister at Peking has communicated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the German Government will enlist five hundred Chinese emigrants at the port of Swatow, for the Samoa Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the Ministry has been asked to notify the Canton Viceroy of the matter.

DR. SUN YET-SUN.

A Peking telegram states that the Canton Viceroy has wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the Ministry to request the British Minister at Peking to give instructions to drive the revolutionist leader, Dr. Sun Yet-sun, out of the British settlement of Singapore, where, it is said, he is at present temporarily taking his refuge.

MACAO'S BOUNDARIES.

The special Commissioner reported to have been selected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed South to investigate the exact boundary lines between the Chinese Empire and the Portuguese Colony of Macao is now ascertained to be Mr. Liang Tzu-yen, vice-president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a native of the district of Hsing-shan, Canton.

MACAO ARMS DEALERS.

It is reported that H. E. the Canton Viceroy has sent a detective to Macao to make an inquiry as to the shops which are dealing in arms and ammunition. H. E. will appeal to the Capital to make arrangements with the Portuguese Minister at Peking so as to effect the prohibition of importation of arms and ammunitions into Macao in the same manner as it is done in Hongkong.

HARBOR FATALITY.

Last evening about 6.30 o'clock a ferryboat, carrying a number of passengers from the Honam side of the river over to the Canton side, was capsized off Honam Point through over-crowding and it is now ascertained that thirteen persons in all have been drowned. When the ferryboat was in distress, the boat people in the neighbourhood hurried to render assistance, but the tide was extra high and strong, thus hampering the rescuers.

CONSULAR VISIT.

To-morrow at 3 p.m. H.E. the Viceroy will receive the Consul of the Republic of Mexico in Hongkong.

OPIMUM SMOKING.

Recently the Canton Police authorities have again issued another proclamation concerning the enforcement of the regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking with the hope of rendering the regulations effective.

EMPEROR INDISPOSED.

A Peking telegram of the 24th instant, states that H. I. C. M. the Emperor of China is indisposed and is now being attended by the Imperial physicians.

The merchants of the United States have lodged a complaint against the closing of Macao. There has been an exchange of formal notes upon the subject among the Powers.

HORN EXTRADITION CASES.

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED AT THE MAGISTRACY.

As the result of the decision arrived at by Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice), in the matter of the extradition of Lu Kai Shing, the Swatow reformer, which decision was given in *extenso* in last evening's *Telegraph*, in which his Lordship stamped the procedure under which the fugitive was arrested as "irregular," and maintained that the man was illegally detained, hasty steps were taken at the Police Court, this afternoon, by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. D. L. Bowley, to remedy what irregularities that existed in the three other cases which had been adjoining pending the decision of the Lu Kai Shing appeal.

The three men now being detained are: Chan Un, alias Tam Kwa Tsai, a cigarette-maker, of Hollywood Road; Li Chai, alias Li Chung Chau, of Staunton Street, and Wong Hing U, alias Wong Sui, an opium divan servant, of 27, Queen's Road West, and the charges against them that of committing armed robbery.

Mr. Bowley stated, when the first accused was called, that he was arrested under a "provisional warrant," which the Full Court held to be defective, and under the Governor's order on the 11th November, 1907, requiring the Magistrate to issue the order for his apprehension. He would ask his Worship to issue that order now—under the Governor's order—and also for a warrant for his apprehension.

Mr. Hazeland—Under what section?
Mr. Bowley—Section 7.
The Court granted the order. The warrant was signed and handed to Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, who removed the accused from the dock, took him into the Detective offices and returned with him to the Court. He had been "re-arrested."

"What am I arrested for?" asked the accused when he was returned to the dock.

His Worship—For armed robbery.
The charge was then read to him, as follows:—For the commission of the crime of armed robbery in the Tze Kee shop, at Loy Hol, in Shuatsak district, on the 25th April, 1905.

The accused denied the charge, and the warrant having been made "regular" he was remanded in custody for a week, formally, pending the arrival of witnesses from China.

In the case of the second prisoner a similar application, in similar terms, was applied for, and granted. He was accused of committing armed robbery in the house of Ip Kam, at Kau-piu, in the Nambui district, on the 13th February, 1907.

The accused, in answer to the charge, said he was never there.

He had been in Shanghai for two years. He was remanded until Monday afternoon next for trial.

In the third case, that against Wong Hing U, Mr. Bowley asked that the matter be treated in the same way.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, who appeared for the defence, opposed the application, and stated that it was too late for the Court to issue any such order. The Ordinance, he said, read that the order must be issued "on receipt" of the Governor's order, and he reminded the Court that the latter order had been received months ago. The prisoner was entitled to his discharge as the warrant under which he was arrested was bad.

Mr. Bowley said that Mr. Morrell was not quite correct when he stated that, according to the recent decision, a defective warrant cannot be cured. What the Court held was that Lu Kai Shing's warrant was not cured, and he asked that the warrant in this case be cured there and then. The Governor's order, he observed, remained in force until it was carried out, and he asked that it be acted upon.

His Worship—I am of opinion that I can make the order.

Mr. Morrell said that the case would have to be re-tried. His Worship had reserved his judgment until the decision of the appeal case, and before making the order he must give his decision in the matter.

His Worship—I am of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out.

Mr. Bowley—You cannot give judgment on defective proceedings.

Mr. Morrell—Yes, he has reserved his decision.

His Worship said he forgot about reserving his judgment, and asked if he gave his decision whether it would be possible to re-open the case.

Mr. Bowley said that the evidence taken previously counted as nothing. There was nothing for a decision.

Mr. Morrell stated that his client had been in jail for some time and had been put to a lot of expense.

His Worship—If I give judgment at once—

Mr. Morrell—Then I can obtain *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Bowley—You cannot give judgment on proceedings that are null and void. You can dismiss the case.

Mr. Morrell—The Court held that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and can't dismiss it.

His Worship asked if he could give a decision.

Mr. Bowley—The only decision you can give is that the proceedings were irregular.

Mr. Morrell asked his Worship to consider the matter.

His Worship agreed, as he said, he wanted to clear up the point.

Mr. Bowley—Yes, when you make the order.

Mr. Morrell—No, no. How came my client to be arrested?

His Worship—Because he was remanded.

Mr. Morrell—But he can't be remanded in custody. It is unfair. They have found the order under which he was first arrested bad and are now trying to cure it.

The Court, however, granted the order of re-arrest, and the case was remanded for a week.

DAIRY FARM COWSHEDS.

A DISPUTE OVER THEIR ERECTION.

A claim to recover \$917.50, balance of money lent, was heard by Mr. Justice Wise, in the Supreme Court, this forenoon. The plaintiff in the action was Cheng Ying Cheung, a trader, residing at 61, Third Street, and the defendant, Lau Fuk, a contractor, who resides with the plaintiff.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Ballow and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, acted for the defence.

Plaintiff stated in evidence that in January, last he introduced the defendant to Mr. Walker, the manager of the Dairy Farm Company, and he succeeded in getting the contract to build six cow-sheds for the company. Plaintiff lent defendant the money to carry on the work.

Cross-examined, plaintiff stated that he knew he Tai Sing grocer shop. He had no share in the business, although his brother was manager, and his father the accountant. He lived on the premises, but took no active part in the management. He and the defendant were old friends. Some time ago he took defendant to see Mr. Walker, and as an outcome of that visit defendant secured a contract to erect a number of cow-sheds.

Mr. Grist—What share did you get out of that?
Plaintiff—I got no share. I only introduced him.

But what was your profit to be?
He gave me \$10 a month and said that there will be "something good in the end" for me.

Do you mean that you were to receive \$10 a month for life—an annuity?—No, I was to receive \$10 a month until the contract was completed.

Why did he pay you \$10 a month?—He paid it.

But why? Was it interest?—Among friends there is no interest.

Were you getting \$10 a month to do nothing? Answer the question.—He paid me because I financed the business.

Is it not a fact that the Tai Sing shop paid a good deal of this money?

Witness denied this emphatically, but when Mr. Grist drew out from his pocket a bundle of receipts, bills, each bearing the "Tai Sing" chop, and handed them over to witness with: "Don't these belong to the Tai Sing?" witness stated that he knew nothing of the Tai Sing.

I put it to you that the \$10 a month which was paid to you was your wages and nothing more?—No.

If there were any profits made in the contract were you not to get four per cent. of it and the defendant six?—No.

Is it not a fact that at a meeting of creditors the Tai Sing firm agreed to pay eighty per cent. of the debts and to take over the contract?—I don't know.

Is it not a fact that you received sums of money from time to time from the defendant?—Yes.

Did you not arrange with one Wu Kam to get iron for the sheds?—No.

The Kun Shun Wo firm, plaintiff stated, belonged to the defendant and the business was carried on in the same house as his. He had no share in that firm.

Mr. Jas. Walker produced a copy of the contract entered into between the defendant and the Dairy Farm. The plaintiff was the purchaser of poultry for his company. He did not know until lately that the plaintiff lent defendant money to carry out the work.

Mr. Grist wanted to get from the witness whether he ever saw the plaintiff at the works; whether he took any interest in the construction, and whether he was known to have given any orders as to how the building should be done.

Mr. Walker said he had seen plaintiff frequently at the sheds, but whether he took an interest in its construction or not he was not in a position to say.

The defendant was next called to the stand, and he deposed to paying plaintiff \$10 a month as wages. If the business paid he was to receive a fourth share of the profits, while the remainder went to plaintiff and the Tai Sing firm.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A BILL of indictment against Judge Wilfley has been presented to the House of Representatives.

ALL the Western States are demanding, since the last message to Congress, that Mr. Roosevelt shall stand again for the Presidency.

MR. V. V. V. Secretary of the Navy, is seeking to try by court-martial those persons who supplied the information contained in the article in *McClure's Magazine* attacking American naval construction.

THE Seattle Chamber of Commerce has passed an emphatic resolution refusing the resolution of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, as being representative neither of public opinion nor of the interests of Seattle.

INFORMATION from Mukden states that a telegram has been received from the Tsuchihara, Ministry of Finance, at Peking, authorizing the proposal of Viceroy Hsu Shihchang of Manchuria to allocate Tls. 500,000 for the military defence of Chientan.

MR. O. S. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, has reported at a meeting of the Cabinet that Japanese immigrants into the United States during January, of the current year numbered 971, as compared with 5000 in the same month a year ago.

MR. W. C. Briegleb, American Ambassador at Tokio, has forwarded to Washington Count Hasegawa's letter of note on the immigration question. It announces that the Japanese prohibition will cover Canada and Mexico.

Telegrams.

Russia.

China and Japan in Manchuria.

London, 24th February.

Sir Edward Grey has made friendly representations to Japan in reference to the latter's opposition to the Kalumen (Fakumen?) railway.

King Edward's Message to the Militia.

The King, in a message to the Army, takes the opportunity of the Militia undertaking new duties and responsibilities, to express his keen appreciation of, and thanks for, past services and sacrifices, and His Majesty is convinced that the force will continue in the same devotion to their duty, whatever calls may be made on them.

Later.

The British Army Estimates.

The British Army Estimates show net decreases of £321,292 and of 3,100 men. It has been decided to withdraw from South Africa a regiment of cavalry and four battalions of infantry.

France.

M. Jaures again interpellated on the Moroccan question in the Chamber of Deputies, when a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by an overwhelming majority.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held at the Company offices, at Shanghai, on 19th inst. There were present Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg (Chairman), E. C. Pearce, C. W. Wrightson, J. M. Young and H. R. Kinnear, (directors), Mr. P. Peebles (manager), Messrs. A. Dallas, A. McLeod, H. J. B. Tripp, J. A. Ballard, J. H. Teeddale, R. M. Saker, Crawford, D. Kerr, H. King Hillier, H. Macray, J. Johnstone, Captain J. Whittle, D. M. Gubbay, Valentin, Sze Ting-sia and Zeng Lieh-kung.

Mr. Peebles was appointed secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman said:—I presume that we may take the Reports and Accounts, which have been in your hands for some time, as read. I think that they must have afforded you satisfaction, showing as they do that we are able to offer you the same rate of dividend as last year as well as a bonus of Tls. 2 (which is half a tail more than in 1906). This return is of course on the increased capital now standing at Tls. 3,900,000. The additional capital has enabled us to extend our business profitably in the present, and has provided for extensions which I hope will prove remunerative in the future. We propose to carry forward the substantial sum of Tls. 107,547.40 to the next account, which leaves us in a strong position for the present year. Our retained account has increased by the very satisfactory sum of Tls. 51,000 while repairs, etc., account has not been subjected to the "extraordinary" charges of last year and is less than in 1906 by about Tls. 2,500, but our properties are all well kept up; gradual improvement of the various estates being secured by our doing all structural repairs in a substantial manner, which though more expensive in the beginning is the best economy in the long run. Interest account is the difference between what we pay on debentures and overdraft and the receipts from our mortgages and shows a satisfactory balance, as our mortgages are very liberally covered. Of the other side of working account there is little need of explanation. There is a small increase in charges, salaries, and rental, resulting from our growing business. The trustees' remuneration is slightly added to in respect of a further debenture deed drawn up to cover the last issue of debentures. In profit and loss account you will find that during the year we have sold certain properties on which we have considered it desirable to realize, giving profits amounting in all to Tls. 136,583.43. Reserve fund stands in the accounts at Tls. 859,493.51 and as we propose to add now the amount of premiums derived from the recent issue of capital—Tls. 653,522.21—it will then reach the sum of Tls. 1,513,015.72 or nearly forty per cent. of our present capital. The reserve fund special account remains at before at Tls. 170,000 and is as you know available at any time when required for equalization of dividends. In the balance sheet you will find the cost of our several properties with the additions thereto during the year. Our mortgages amounting to Tls. 7,704,297.74 are, as I have already said, very fully covered. On the other side of the account is shown our Capital increased by the last issue of Tls. 9,900,000 and we have added Tls. 112,000 to our issue of six per cent. debentures. We shall probably issue a further instalment shortly. We have expended during the year about—Tls. 418,000 on underground work, and 413,400 on new buildings, 17,700 on land and buildings together and have every reason to be satisfied with these investments. As to the future I can pretty nearly repeat my remarks of a year ago and what I said then has been quite borne out. We have several properties that will commence or increase their earnings this year and there is every reason to believe that a year hence we shall be able to lay before you a no less satisfactory report than that which we have presented to you to-day.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young.

That the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for the year 1907 of six per cent. and a bonus of four per cent. on the paid up capital to all shareholders on the register this day.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That Mr. E. R. Kinnear be re-elected director of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Saker.

That Mr. G. R. Wrightson be re-elected and for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. A. Dallas, seconded by Mr. Crawford.

That a bonus of ten per cent. on their salaries be paid to the staff.—Proposed by Mr. Tripp, seconded by Mr. Crawford.

The Chairman announced that at a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid up capital, the total dividend would be Tls. 1,000,000.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

FINE EXHIBITION OF BLOOMS AND FOLIAGE.

CAPITAL RESULT OF MARKET GARDENING BY AMATEURS.

Everyone is a gardener at heart, but it is given to few in Hongkong to enjoy the leisure which would permit of indulgence in such a delightful form of relaxation. To the majority of people, indeed, the floral possibilities of Hongkong and neighbourhood are represented, principally by the darning display in that salubrious locality known as Flower Hill, where the native interest is to be found busily re-juvenating the faded blossoms which are intended to tempt the artistic householder. But with all its drawbacks, its sudden changes of temperature from icy cold to arid heat, Hongkong affords possibilities to the enthusiastic amateur gardener for the cultivation of rare blooms and floral beauties which few of those whose labours confine them to the city have many opportunities of appreciating. That the soil of the Colony is not altogether so barren as we are frequently led to believe was amply demonstrated to-day when the Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, was opened to general inspection at the Botanic Gardens, this afternoon. It was a feast of colour for the eye, and although it was contained within a comparatively limited space the natural surroundings and the brilliancy of the sunshine lent added charm to its picturesque environment. It was to be regretted, perhaps, that the exhibition of Hongkong's arboreal features should have to be sheltered under an artificial roof, but the vagaries of the weather certainly justified the committee in charge of the arrangements in taking precautions against a sudden change in the atmospheric conditions. Still, regret remained, because the grouping of luxuriant blooms and the fine tracery of the ferns, besides the delicate shading of the begonias, were to a large extent obscured in the gloom. Moreover, the excellent effect of the ring of plant life around the fountain was lost through the lack of perspective.

CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

The Hongkong Flower Show is a plant of but recent growth. It was only established some three years ago, mainly through the efforts of Sir Matthew Nathan, who was then Governor of the Colony. And it was designed to encourage among the Chinese a love of the art and a real appreciation of flowers. There were many of Chinese residents decorating their houses with flowers, somewhat after the fashion as villagers in the home-land might, but their windows with floral effects. Now that the Chinese are without pleasure in plants, that they have in the past failed to realise how much enhanced are their verandahs by the addition of growing plants reared in the handsome and ornate vessels which are one of the most noted products of the Middle Kingdom. Even the poorest could signalise his gradual rise in the world by the acquisition of these trophies and the display of his skill in gardening. But it was also hoped that the Chinese market gardeners would be induced to compete, to show what they can do in the way of producing abnormal vegetables and increasing the number and variety of those vegetables. That they can cultivate vegetables of gargantuan proportions no one will doubt for a moment, although as a general rule the market gardener is content with specimens of medium if not undeveloped size in order that he may secure his profits at the earliest possible moment. It is probable that the professional market gardener would have shown his readiness to compete had not the conditions under which his produce must have been cultivated gone against his gain. It is required under the rules of the Horticultural Society that the vegetables should have been fertilised with manures, which are considered objectionable, and that seems to have stuck in the throat of the Chinese market gardener. From time immemorial he has used the manure which he uses to-day—it need not be more explicitly described—and he declined to change his medium for all the faddish and cranks in creation. So it was not surprising to learn that in the competition set apart for market gardeners there were no entries. The amateur growers of vegetables, however, made a brave showing, as it to prove that their utilitarian ideas were not entirely absorbed in the city.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

With regard to the flowers it has to be remembered that Hongkong has passed through a hard, changeable winter. Had the weather been uniformly cold or warm, the plants would have had an opportunity to become acclimated, but the constant variations upset all calculations. The mercury leapt about in its tube in a manner which vexed the heart of the ardent horticulturist, and the effect to experienced eyes was manifest in the exhibits at the Flower Show to-day. But only to the expert; the ordinary visitor saw no falling off in the quality of the display, the profusion of flowering plants, or the general luxuriance of blossoms. We learned that the annuals were not so far advanced, or words to that effect, this year as they were at the corresponding date last year. There was also supposed to be something the matter with the size of the dahlias, and there were some who even had a grievance against the lilacs and the pansies, but it is the prerogative of the layman to cavil and criticise. The average spectator who came to indulge in the unworldly charm of masses of clustering colour had nothing but praise for the picture spread out in the Botanic Gardens.

GROUPS OF PLANTS.

The groups of flowering and foliage plants, one of the features of the show, were arranged in a semi-circle at the fountain, and they showed the varied ideas of the competitors in the matter of arrangement. In the competition there were seven entries, the most successful being Sir Paul Chater, the

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, the Polo Club, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Dorabjee, Mrs. Ho Tung, and Mr. Howell. The rivals were permitted to place 40 pots within a certain area, and it must have been a work of art on the part of some of the competitors to squeeze their magnificent specimens of foliage into the circumscribed space. Mr. Ho Kom Tong, for instance, had a thought of taking full advantage of the number allowed—his exhibit consisted of 28 pots, mostly containing flowering plants of exceptional beauty, the vessels being set in the flowers in point of beauty. Mr. Howell had on display some remarkable foliage plants, which entirely hid his stand from view, while Mr. Keswick's exhibit was arranged as a sort of roofless bower. Wong-nel-chong and the Eastern section of the Colony generally would seem to be the ideal place for the cultivation of flowers.

FROM THE PEAK.

People at the Peak were not to be eclipsed by those on the lower levels. They had a stand to themselves which ranged almost the entire length of the show, and what they had not attempted to cultivate or succeeded in cultivating was difficult to discover. In the vegetable line one competitor had Broddingnagian carrots side by side with Lilliputians of the same species. Potatoes of enormous dimensions put to shame some of the turnips on exhibition, while there were also very fine specimens of tomatoes, cauliflowers, celery, and cabbages. The display of plants was so equal in merit that the judges must have been hard pressed on many occasions to decide which should be awarded the palm.

THE "SIR HENRY BERKELEY" HYACINTH. Hongkong has given birth to a new hyacinth and nobody will guess the name by which it has been christened. It was cultivated and brought to perfection by Mr. Choa Leep Chee, and by future generations it will be known as the "Sir Henry Berkeley." It is of a deep violet hue, rising on a firm stalk to a height considerably above that of the majority of its competitors. Naturally it attracted much attention, not merely because it was a new variety, but also because it had been associated with the name of the genial K. C.

CHINESE ART.

Among the many stands which were admired at the Flower Show was that set apart for the owners of rockeries, those curious facsimiles of mountain life which are the peculiar production of the Chinese. There were two exhibits, one by Mr. Ho Kom Tong and the other by Mrs. Ho Tung. Both were admirable and each had features wanting in the other. Mr. Ho Kom Tong's rockery depicted a series of native villages nestled in nooks on a rugged mountain. Dwarf trees of many varieties sprang from the sides of the cliffs, the foliage being one of the special features of the exhibit. There were dwarf palm trees, banyans, figs and ferns. The scenery included village houses, temples, pagodas and bridges spanning horrible chasms, while cows, sheep, horses and poultry were browsing on the hillside. On the top of the mountain a bold tiger was seen preparing for a descent on the farmyards, while in the lake at the bottom were native fishing boats with fishermen and cormorants at work, flower boats and house boats galore. The lake was stocked with tiny gold fish.

AN ORNATE SCENE.

Mrs. Ho Tung's exhibit was less elaborate but none the less beautiful. The mountain was less rugged, and judging by the foliage of the trees summer had not yet so far advanced in that part of the country as in the case of Mr. Ho Kom Tong's scenic display, but the houses were grander, the temples more ornate, the people wealthier. Mansions built of marble occupied favoured positions, with soldiers in blue uniforms and shouldering dangerous-looking rifles guarding the point-toes, who cautiously looked out from the upper balconies. At the foot of the mountain steamboats hurried along, showing that this was a mean quarter of the world. Both exhibits were good, both were absolutely distinct so far as design was concerned, and both afforded an excellent idea of Chinese art.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Among special features which caught the eye of the experts were some iris blooms (Tingitana) sent by Mr. W. H. Wallace, of Amoy; these were not for competition. In the special division exhibited by Mr. Choa Leep Chee there was a beautiful clymen which is seen flowering in Hongkong for the first time and primulas which are now flowering for the second time. In the vegetable section Mr. Dorabjee had some special exhibits, not for competition, the parsnips especially being of fine growth. The table decoration competition was of no great interest, the contestants showing an arrangement of roses in silver vases and another presenting Chinese narcissus also in silver ware. The prize for the best kept garden at the Peak was won by Mrs. Turner, and for Knowlton by Mrs. Looker. Sir Paul Chater was awarded the prize for Hongkong. His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best group of flowering plants was awarded to Mrs. Ho Tung, while the Hon. Mr. Keswick won the second and Mr. Ho Kom Tong the third.

Shortly before 5 p.m. Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, attended by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., and Mr. Brackenbury, arrived at the Show and were received by Mr. J. Barton. Lady Lugard distributed the prizes, the silver bowls and trays being exhibited in front of the fountain.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Messrs. S. T. Dunn and J. Barton acted as judges in respect of the exhibits in the vegetable groups. Messrs. W. J. Titcher and D. W. Craddock adjudicated on the merits of the flowers. The judges were assisted by Messrs. Lawrence Gibbs and H. H. J. Gompertz. Besides the donors of prizes mentioned in the list below, other contributors to the prize fund were—H. E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Messrs. H. E. Tomkins, Choa Leep Chee, Ho Tung, Ho Kom Tong, Fung Wa Chan and Choa Sin K. Following were the awards:

Group A.—Plants in pots: Peak Gardens only.—6 pots of annuals raised from seed the same season. 1st prize Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Mr. F. E. Tomkins.

3 pots of flowering plants, other than annuals. 1st Mrs. Van Buren; 2nd Mrs. Ho Tung; 3rd pots of geraniums. 1st Mrs. Turner; 2nd Mrs. L. Gibbs.

3 pots of dahlias. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Mrs. L. Gibbs.

3 pots of verbena. 1st Mrs. Turner; 2nd Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

3 pots of mignonette. 1st Mr. Sin Ah Fai; 2nd Mrs. L. Gibbs.

3 pots of nasturtium. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Mrs. L. Gibbs.

3 pots of narcissus tazetta, tall. 1st Mr. J. Barton; 2nd Mrs. Ho Tung.

3 pots of bellflowers. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Mrs. Turner.

3 pots of ferns, distinct varieties. No award.

3 pots of fan palms (Livistonia chinensis) 1st Mr. Sin Ah Fai; 2nd Mrs. L. Gibbs.

12 pansies. 1st Mrs. Turner; 2nd Mr. H. E. Tomkins.

Group C.—Vegetables etc. Peak gardens only.—Best collection of vegetables, not less than 6 varieties, staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 inch deep. 1st prize presented by Mr. S. T. Dunn, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2nd Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

2 heads of celery. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Sin Ah Fai.

2 cauliflowers. 1st Mrs. Ho Tung; 2nd Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

cabbages. 1st Sin Ah Fai; 2nd Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

lettuces. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Sin Ah Fai.

6 beets. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2nd Mrs. Marcus Slade.

6 carrots. 1st Mrs. Griffin; 2nd Mrs. Ho Tung.

6 turnips. 1st Mrs. Marcus Slade; 2nd Mrs. Griffin.

6 onions. No exhibits.

12 tomatoes. 1st Mrs. Ho Tung; 2nd Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

25 radishes. 1st Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

25 pods of peas. 1st Mrs. Ho Tung; 2nd Mrs. Marcus Slade.

2 vegetable marrow. No prize.

Dish of strawberries, not less than 20 fruits. No exhibits.

Group E.—Plants in pots. Open to all. 6 pots of annuals or plants raised from seed the same season. 1st Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2nd Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of flowering plants other than annuals. 1st Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2nd Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of fan palms (Livistonia chinensis) 1st Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2nd Mrs. Ho Tung.

3 pots of palms other than fan palms. 1st Miss Wallace; 2nd Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

3 pots roses. Prize presented by Mrs. Ho Tung. 1st Sir Paul Chater; 2nd Mrs. A. W. Brewin.

3 pots of freesia. 1st Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; 2nd Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of geraniums. 1st Sir Paul Chater; 2nd Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

2 cauliflowers. 1st Mr. Dorabjee; 2nd Sir Paul Chater.

2 cabbages. 1st Sin Ah Fai; 2nd Mrs. A. Rodger.

2 lettuce. 1st Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; 2nd Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

2 vegetable marrow. 1st Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2nd Mr. P. W. Goldring.

6 beets. 1st Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2nd, Sergeant Kerr.

6 carrots. 1st Sir Paul Chater; 2nd Mr. H. W. Looker.

6 turnips. 1st Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; 2nd Mr. D. Dorabjee.

12 onions. No prize.

12 tomatoes. 1st Mr. H. W. Looker; 2nd Sir Paul Chater.

12 potatoes. 1st Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2nd Mr. D. Dorabjee.

25 radishes. 1st Mr. H. W. Looker; 2nd Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

25 Brussels sprouts. 1st Mr. P. W. Goldring; 2nd Mr. H. W. Looker.

75 pods of peas. 1st Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2nd Mrs. A. Rodger.

25 French beans. Sir Paul Chater; 2nd Mr. H. W. Looker.

There were no entries under Group H.—Vegetables, open to Chinese market gardeners only.

Group K.—General exhibits open to all. Best group of flowering and foliage plants, not exceeding 43 pots, space limited to 12 feet by 10 feet. Prize presented by H. E. the Governor. 1st Mrs. Ho Tung; 2nd Hon. Mr. H. Keswick; 3rd Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Best group of native Hongkong ferns not more than 20 pots. Prize presented by Sir Paul Chater. No entries.

Best arrangement of cut flowers and foliage, according to the rules of Japanese art. No entries.

Best kept garden at the Peak—Prize presented by Mr. H. E. Tomkins. 1st Mrs. Turner.

Best kept garden at Kowloon. Prize presented by Sir Paul Chater. 1st Mrs. Looker.

Best kept garden at Hongkong, exclusive of the Peak. Prize presented by the Horticultural Society. 1st Sir Paul Chater.

Best table decoration. 1st Prize presented by Mr. J. Barton. Won by Mrs. Bais. 2nd prize presented by Mrs. Turner won by Mrs. Ho Tung.

One stump or rockwork. 1st Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2nd Mr. Ho Tung.

Two figure plants. 1st The Kwong Tsoi Un; 2nd Mrs. Ho Tung.

THE YARN TRADE.

CRITICAL POSITION IN JAPAN.

Referring to the cotton yarn market in Japan, a vernacular contemporary observes that the market is reduced to a critical position, quotations on the Osaka Yarn Exchange falling below ¥110 per bale. In consequence a number of failures among cotton weavers in the interior are reported, while a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo has met with the same fate. The reason of these failures is that the price of forward contracts made last year is now much above the ruling rate, and the contracts can only be carried out at a loss. It is estimated that many of these former contractors involve a loss of over ¥10 per bale at the present rates, and deliveries in such cases have almost ceased. Spinning companies are hesitating to compel delivery to be taken as that would cause the holders of contracts to suspend payment, and so in many cases virtual cancellation is agreed upon, with the result that Osaka cotton yarn dealers have lost heavily on forward contracts. Dealers of standing, however, cannot break contracts in this fashion without risk to their reputation, but where deliveries are taken they remain in good luck, it being impossible to sell at a profit. In the same way, spinning companies cannot deliver goods without risk, and they also are compelled to hold part of their production, with the result that profits on forward contracts already entered in their accounts have to be struck out. At the present rates, spinning companies are making no profit in producing yarn and are possibly incurring loss. Moreover, there being few buyers, stocks are rapidly increasing. The export to China is now at a standstill owing to the New Year holidays, and Chinese merchants in Osaka are trying to get rid of their stocks on the Japanese market. In these circumstances, spinning companies are reduced to a trying position, and the restriction of output already put into effect has had no influence in reducing stocks. It is believed that the present half-year will show that profits earned have been small or are non-existent, and that reserves for equalisation of dividend may be called upon. Unless a marked change in the situation occurs within the next few months, the dividends paid by spinning companies will show a heavy decline.

Dealing with the same question, the Osaka Mainichi attributes the present depression in the yarn export to China partly to the competition of Indian yarn and partly to the methods of the Mitsui Bussan and Japan Raw Cotton Company. Our contemporary says that four or five years ago many of the Japanese spinning companies directed their attention to extending the market for their products in China, making their chops known by selling at low prices, yarns being sometimes ¥1 or ¥1.50 cheaper in China than on the home market.

"Blinded by the good market at home, the spinners forgot their ambitions, and were solely absorbed with the increase of splendour, leaving in oblivion their patriotic ambition to supplant Indian yarn in China." This has resulted in over-production. While the present depression in yarn export is chiefly due to the decline of silver, says the Osaka Journal, a large measure it is due to the activity of Indian yarn now found on the Chinese market. Stocks of Indian yarn in Shanghai amount to about 72,000 bales, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. upon the figures (140,000 bales) at this time last year, while Japanese yarn continues to accumulate without prospect of finding buyers in the near future.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1928, at 11 A.M. at The Water Police Station, Kowloon, 21 Bags SUGAR, 6 Bags FUNGUS, 2 Bags PEPPER CORN; ALSO

A quantity of FISHING NETS and ROPES. TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOGG, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th February, 1928. [250]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRAION APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1928. [258]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA" FROM NEW YORK AND SRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1928. [259]

This, it is admitted by the *Mainichi*, may be due to dislike for Japanese yarn felt by Chinese dealers, few of whom have made profits on the Japanese article, while the contrary seems the case with Indian yarn. A few years ago the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Japan Raw Cotton Yarn Company established branch offices at Hankow, and entered into competition with Chinese dealers in Japanese yarn both in Shanghai and Hankow, underselling them in some cases. This provoked opposition to Japanese yarn on the part of many Chinese who have ever since preferred to confine their dealings to Indian yarn. The *Mainichi* concludes: "The attitude of the Mitsui and Japan Raw Cotton Company in competing against Chinese merchants is equivalent to manufacturers competing against their agents, and is very short-sighted."

In the desperate endeavour to relieve the yarn market the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, finding that the restriction of output has no effect, now proposes that the cotton-spinning companies should encourage export by granting a bounty on all yarn exported. Some years ago a similar suggestion was made, but the good sense of the spinners resulted in its abandonment. Now the proposal has actually been approved by the Committee of the Association, and a general meeting is to be held to-morrow for its consideration. It is proposed to raise the fund required by subscriptions among the spinning companies or to draw on the rebate upon freight on raw cotton imported from India. It will mean one of our vernaculars tantamount to "cutting the flesh of the thigh in order to eat." One thing is certain. If this extraordinary proposal is adopted we are likely to see a further fall in the price of spinning companies' shares, as foreigners will hasten to sell rather than be involved in the losses that will inevitably result from such an unsound method of trading.—*Japan Chronicle*.

At a recent meeting of the Churchin's (Grand Council), one of the Grand Councilors proposed to establish arsenals for the manufacture of rifles, ammunition and other weapons of war and dock and shipbuilding yards for the construction of warships, etc., as the first step towards the reorganization of the navy.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Neherde Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the donation of \$85 by Messrs. Chan Chih Yu and Chan Yang Yu for the installation of electric light and power for working the X Rays. Donations from friends in England and the Colony have been received for X Rays and the apparatus has been ordered.

It is reported that, in order to promote a feeling of Imperial solidarity, the Empress Dowager proposes to establish a school either in Shanghai or Peking for the education especially of the sons of Chinese residing in the South Pacific Islands. Their Excellencies Yang Shih-chi and Yung Ching (President of the Ministry of Education) have been ordered to give their views regarding the proposal.

Intimation.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW STOCK

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Russell,

Krauss,

Romhildt,

Werner & Co.

GRANDS & UPRIGHTS

BUILT UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION

EMBOUING 30 YEARS' LOCAL

EXPERIENCE.



Hong Kong, 5th December, 1927.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1927. [17]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

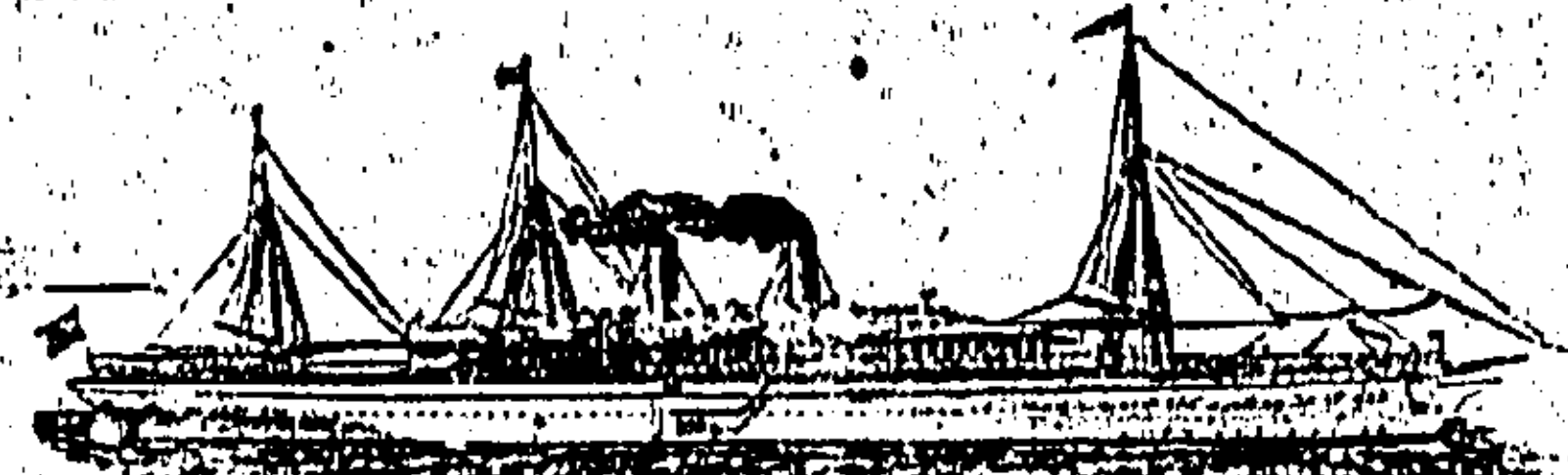
SOLE AGENTS for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 16th March, 1928.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel. 11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hong Kong, Arrive Vancouver. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, GLENFARG, and LENNOX.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Mail "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LD.

For the Straits Settlements, On THURSDAY, 27th Feb., 3 P.M. SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. On FRIDAY, 28th Feb., 4 P.M. MANILA. On FRIDAY, 6th Mar., 4 P.M. MANILA. On FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passages will be issued for our Sailing to Manila of the 28th instant, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Captain, To Sail. Includes ships like SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG, CHINKIANG, YUENHANG, HAIPHONG, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES, MANILA.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, Sailing Dates. Includes ships like RUBI, LAIRO, RUBI.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1908.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO. FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "SAINT PATRICK" About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

Round the World Line.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin), HONOLULU, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transshipment. "CEYLON" MONDAY, 9th March.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-berth Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heaters, Writing Table and Wardrobe. Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage. For further Particulars, apply to J. MILLET, AGENT, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Captain, Sailing. Includes ships like Shawmut, Tremont, Suveret, Kumeret.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES. The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Bayberry shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

Parcel Express to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 25th February, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.). THE Steamship "EASTERN" Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th February, 1908.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ. Steamers Tons To sail KASATO MARU 6,100 1st half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co. For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, Yokohama Building, Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins. Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office. YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1907.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 21st February, 1908, per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20. Roast—Shiu 20.

Breast—Ngau Lam 15. Soup, Tong Yuk 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26. Mullcock's Brains—Know 10.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li 55. Heart—Ngau Sum 13.

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18. Feet—Ngau Keok 7. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10.

Tail—Ngau Mei 17. Liver—Ngau Con 13. Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6.

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-keok 20. Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat 22.

Leg—Yeung Pei 22. Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20. Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong 24.

Brains—Chi Kwai 12. Feet—Chi Keok 12. Fry—Chi Chak 15.

Head—Chi Tau 15. Heart—Chi Sum 19. Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8.

Liver—Chi Kon 30. Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 22. Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 24.

Leg—Chu Pei 24. Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 20. Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 55.

Keok 6. Heart—Yeung Sum 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10. Liver—Yeung Con 22.

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 22. Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20.

Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 20. Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 28. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 21.

Ducks—Ap 21. Doves—Pan Kai 15. Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 15.

Fowls, Canton—Kai 32. Halaan—Hoi Nam Kai 21. Geese—Ngo 21.

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 21. Goose, Wild—Ngo 21.

Musk Deer—Wong Kang 21. Hare—Tu Chai 21. Partridge—Che Khoo 55.

Pheasant—Shan Kai 33. Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 30. Hoibow—Hoibow Pak Kup 30.

Quail—Um Chun 19. Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 24. Snipe—Sa Chui 24.

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 60. Hen—Na 45. Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap 55.

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai 55. Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap 95.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10. Bream—Bin Yu 13.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 13. Carp—Li Yu 17.

Catfish—Chik Yu 18. Codfish—Mun Yu 14.

Crabs—Hoi 14. Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu 14.

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 11. Dace—Wong Mei Lun 11.

Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa 8. Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 14.

Fresh Water—Tam Sui Yu 13. Yellow—Wong Sin 28.

Frogs—Tien Kai 28. Garoupa—Sek Fan 48.

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 20. Herrings—Tao Pak 20.

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu 20. Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 20.

Loach—Wu Yu 20. Lobsters—Lung Ha 20.

Mackerel—Chi Yu 20. Monk Fish—Mon Yu 20.

Mullet—Chai Yu 20. Oysters—Sang Hoo 20.

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 14. Perch—Tau Loo 14.

Pike—Fa Paw Foong 14. Plaice—Pan Yu 18.

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 20. Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 20.

Prawns—Ming Ha 20. Ray—Pai Pa Sa 20.

Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung 20. Roach—Chun Yu 20.

Salmon, (Chin) fresh water—Ma Yau 20.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 25. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 10.

(Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping 10. Custard—Fan Lai Chi 10.

Small—Hoi Tong 10. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 3.

Heung Chiu 3. (Bridal), Macao—San Heung Chiu 10.

Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut 10. Carambola—Yeung Tou 10.

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 10. Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai 10.

Lemons, China—Ning Moong 6. Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 5.

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 20. Fresh, Lai Chi 10.

Limes, (Saugon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong 10.

Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 10. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10.

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsai 10. Oranges, Tim Chag 7.

Small—Tai Kut 10. Mandarin—Tim Kut 10.

Olives—Pak Lam 8. Passion Fruit 8.

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li 10. (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 10.

(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li 10. Peanuts—Fa Sang 10.

Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu 10. Pineapples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon 8.

Ti Paw-law 8. and cooking—Chung-tang 5.

Paw-law 5. Platans—Tai Chiu 3.

Pump, Swatow—Hung Lai 10. Puncelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 10.

Walnuts, Hop Tou 10. Green—Sang Hop Tou 10.

Shanghai Lo Kwai 10. VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah 6. Chi Chak 6.

Beans, (French)—Macao—Oh Moo Yai 10. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi 10.

Pin Tau 10. Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi 4.

Beans, Long—Tan Kok 4. Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau 4.

Brijals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker 4. Brijals, Red—Hung Ker 4.

Brassica—Pak Choi 4. Bambo Shoots—Chook Shun 3.

Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 6. Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau 2.

Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi 7. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun 7.

Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi 15. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh 15.

Choi-fa 6. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa 7.

Carrots—Kam Shun 6. Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 6.

Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi 3. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi 3.

Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu 25. Red—Hung Fa 25.

Green—Cheng Lat Chiu 25. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Leg Choi Liu 6.

Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa 10. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 10.

Garlic—Suet Tau 10. Ginger, young—Sun Ts Kung 8.

old—Lo Kung 8. Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 15.

Indian Corn—Suk Mai 15. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 1.

Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 3. Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai 3.

Musk Melon 10. Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho 10.

Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau 6. Onions, Green—Sang Chung 6.

Shallots—Shing Hoi Chung Tau 3. Spinach—Yin Choi 4.

Tomatoes—Fan Ker 6. Turnips—Wai Tan 6.

Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak 4. Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa 3.

Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi 3. Calrops—Lau Kok 3.

Lily Roots—Lin Ngau 3. Yams—Tai Shu 3.

LIFE-SAVING FROM ABOARD.

THE ROCKET APPARATUS FOR PASSENGER VESSELS.

Although, in the opinion of many seagoing men, who are wise to their experience, the Board of Trade did a most foolish thing in the matter of the light load line, it is now about to do what men of all shades of opinion will deem to be both a very wise and very necessary thing—*i.e.*, make a move in the direction of compelling all passenger craft, if not all sea-going vessels, to carry their own rocket apparatus. A Board of Trade committee is now sitting at Liverpool for the purpose of getting expert evidence on the use and need of life-saving gear such as any vessel can carry for its own usage.

That there is an imperative necessity for such an apparatus, we have again and again had most painful proof; and one of the outstanding occasions, probably the one that is most remembered at large, was the deplorable case of the steamship *Berlin*. In that instance it was found absolutely impossible to get a rocket-line over the wreck until the gale had considerably abated, and lives had been lost in consequence, for the simple reason that the wind was howling straight over her and ashore, and was far too strong for a rocket to carry through it. But, then, in nine cases out of ten, when a vessel goes ashore, in a gale, she goes on to a dead lee shore; and in such cases there is always the probability of a rocket not being able to carry its line over the wreck. In quite a large percentage of the successful rocket apparatus rescues, the success was owing largely to circumstances of position, etc., which were due peculiarly to each case. In other words, if those wreck had been similarly situated to the *Berlin*—broadside on to an unusually fierce gale, and with a particularly low-lying coast over her weather-side—in place of the successful rescues there would have been similar failures. Then, when we recollect the change which this Government has wrought in the Coastalguard service, who have hitherto worked the rocket apparatus to their everlasting glory, be it said—we are all the more driven to the idea that every craft should carry her own line-throwing gear.

With thousands of seagoing men the wonder is that such an apparatus has not been common for years and years past. Passenger craft that fly the Stars and Stripes have in possession such a set of gear; and there is something of the same movement now afoot amongst the Italian shipping authorities, due to two or three fairly wrecks amongst their passenger recent years. It stands to reason that when a vessel is under such circumstances ship gear is of great use to stormy seas, and the use of a line and a rocket, than one from the shore to them against the sea. In fact, it may not be out of place to say here that an odd Warship boy has invented and perfected an apparatus for this very purpose; an apparatus that will carry a line, in fine weather, with no wind to help, 200 fathoms; and one man can run along with the whole gear. As to the hawser for the carrier, etc., the vessel herself would always have one handy; thus avoiding the need of cutting one along the coast, sometimes four or five miles. She would also carry her own breeches buoy, and her rocket line would naturally have on its shoreward end a metal tablet, bearing simple information in two or three of the best-known tongues as to what to do with the line, the hawser, etc. For all practical points of view the long continuance of the old practice is one of those things at which we can only marvel, and ask ourselves why the change did not come sooner.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	11/10 11/16
Do, demand	11/10 11/16
Do, 4 months' sight	11/11
France—Bank T.T.	238
America—Bank T.T.	46
Germany—Bank T.T.	93 1/2
India T.T.	142 1/2
Do, demand	143
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	22 1/2 prem
Japan—Bank T.T.	92 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	114 1/2
4 months' sight L/C	11/11 3/16
6 months' sight L/C	11/11 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47 1/2
4 months' sight do	48
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	47 1/2
4 months' sight France	24 1/2
6 months' sight do	24 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	199 1/2
Bar Silver	25 13/16
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.47

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 26th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer continues to fall over China.
Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea, and a depression is probably developing over the Yangtze valley.
Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch.
FORECAST:—
1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood; E. winds, fresh; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel; N.E. winds, fresh.
3.—South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau; same as No. 2.
4.—South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau; same as No. 2.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILED.

American (*Monk*) 27th inst.
German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 4th prox.
Indian (*Footscrag*) 9th prox.
The E. & A. S. *Aldenhurst* from Sydney, &c., left Manila yesterday 3 a.m., for this port.
The N. Y. K. S. *Tokai Maru*, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,027, H. Nielsen, 25th Feb.,—Bangkok 17th Feb., Gen.—B. & S. Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,541, T. Schjerve, 25th Feb.,—Singapore 17th Feb., Gen.—B. & S. Firewood—Waller & Co.
Landrat Scheff, Ger. s.s., 1,640, H. Grandt, 21st Feb.,—Saigon 19th Feb., Rice—S. & Co.
Chowhai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möller, 25th Feb.,—Bangkok and Swatow 11th Feb., Rice and Teak—Waller & Co.
Tijuanas, Dut. s.s., 2,444, A. Pander, 21st Feb.,—from Java Port, Sugar—J. C. J. L. Pak Ling, Br. s.s., 2,995, G. Rodway, 25th Feb.,—Singapore 19th Feb., Gen.—B. & S. Satsuma, Br. s.s., 2,459, Armstrong, 25th Feb.,—H.M.S. 24th Dec., '07, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Kleis, Ger. s.s., 512, R. Meyer, 26th Feb.,—Yokohama 17th Feb., Mails and Gen.—M. & Co.
Arratoon Apar, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. Stewart, 26th Feb.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 20th Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 26th Feb.,—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 21st Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Kwangtong, Ch. s.s., 1,536, W. H. Hunt, 26th Feb.,—Shanghai 23rd Feb., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Hupoh, Br. s.s., 1,205, G. J. Spink, 26th Feb.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 24th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,550, I. Sakurai, 26th Feb.,—Swatow 25th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K. Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,180, H. Bremer, 26th Feb.,—Bangkok 17th Feb., Rice—B. & S.
Lydia, Ger. s.s., 1,772, C. Meyer, 26th Feb.,—Hongay 23rd Feb., Conls.—H. A. B. N. 10 Maru, Jap. s.s., Shikawa, 26th Feb.,—Saigon 20th Feb., Rice—Fukui & Co.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,265, R. Rønneberg, 26th Feb.,—Daly 21st Feb., Beans—Order

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Rhenania for Singapore.
Kwangtong, for Swatow.
Kwangtong, for Canton.
Lydia, for Canton.
Kleis, for Singapore.
Signal, for Swatow.
Lanzhou, for Saigon.
Tijuanas, for Yokohama.
Per *Tijuanas*, from Java Ports—995 Chinese.
Per *Pak Ling*, from Singapore—702 Chinese.
Per *Progress*, from Sandakan—Mr. Bill Bailey, and 2 Chinese.
Per *Chowhai*, from Bangkok, &c.—Messrs. Niederhardt, Ackermann, and 99 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtong*, from Shanghai—Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and child, Taotai Mun Tew Chung and suite, (C. M. S. N. Co. Director), and 122 Chinese.
Per *Arratoon Apar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. A. B. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Miller, Messrs. L. Thompson, Grassick, J. N. Hevia, C. J. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. Henry Bode, and 914 Chinese.
Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Huxson, Miss May Palmer, Messrs. Henry Humphreys, R. W. Shaw, Misses Phillips, Thom, Johnson, Whitfield, Master J. and Frank Whitfield, Dr. Paton, Messrs. Manbers, Sin Kye Pang, and 439 Chinese.
Per *Hupoh*, from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. Milago and Fearby.

Passengers Arrived.

Per *Tijuanas*, from Java Ports—995 Chinese.
Per *Pak Ling*, from Singapore—702 Chinese.
Per *Progress*, from Sandakan—Mr. Bill Bailey, and 2 Chinese.
Per *Chowhai*, from Bangkok, &c.—Messrs. Niederhardt, Ackermann, and 99 Chinese.
Per *Kwangtong*, from Shanghai—Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and child, Taotai Mun Tew Chung and suite, (C. M. S. N. Co. Director), and 122 Chinese.
Per *Arratoon Apar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. A. B. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Miller, Messrs. L. Thompson, Grassick, J. N. Hevia, C. J. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. Henry Bode, and 914 Chinese.
Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Huxson, Miss May Palmer, Messrs. Henry Humphreys, R. W. Shaw, Misses Phillips, Thom, Johnson, Whitfield, Master J. and Frank Whitfield, Dr. Paton, Messrs. Manbers, Sin Kye Pang, and 439 Chinese.
Per *Hupoh*, from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. Milago and Fearby.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Pak Ling*, from Singapore:—Strong monsoon and high sea throughout.
Str. *Kwangtong*, from Shanghai:—Moderate to fresh monsoon with high sea throughout.
Str. *Arratoon Apar*, from Singapore:—Strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea from port to port.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAM:—
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,995, M. Yagi, 23rd Feb.,—Shanghai 21st Feb., Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.
Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gunkner, 23rd Feb.,—San Francisco 21st Jan., Honolulu 21st Feb., Yokohama 17th Feb., Kobe 17th Feb., Nagasaki 14th Feb., Manila 21st Feb., Mails and Gen.—O. S. S. Co.
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,256, F. Wheeler, 19th Feb.,—Canton 18th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Cyclone, Br. s.s., 2,748, 23rd Feb.,—Tacoma via Vancouver and Port 22nd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Dagun, Nor. s.s., 883, Abrahamson, 24th Feb.,—Saigon 17th Feb., Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,556, J. Jenkins, 15th Feb.,—Singapore 17th Feb., Rice—Ching Fat.
Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,727, W. G. McArthur, 25th Feb.,—Kobe 20th Feb., Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.R.R., 17th Feb.,—Vancouver, B.C., 21st Jan., and Shanghai 11th Feb., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Eatin, Ger. s.s., 1,109, Langschwager, 11th Feb.,—Taichow 6th Feb., Coal—J. & Co.
Gregory Apar, Br. s.s., 2,961, M. B. Nelson, 25th Feb.,—Mol 21st Feb., Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Harding, Br. s.s., 2,444, Vale, 25th Feb.,—Calcutta 12th Feb.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 723, A. Cornelissen, 24th Feb.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd Feb., Gen.—A. R. M.
Itukushima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,808, T. Murak, 22nd Feb.,—Singapore 14th Feb., Ballast—Ching Fat.
Kilnsberg, Ger. s.s., 640, D. Hest, 24th Feb.,—Shanghai 21st Feb., Ballast—J. & Co.
Lansing, Br. s.s., 2,460, E. J. Todd, 18th Feb.,—Calcutta 1st Feb., Penang and Singapore 11th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lennox, Br. s.s., 2,301, F. McNair, 16th Feb.,—Mol 12th Feb., Coal—M. B. K.
Loongang, Br. s.s., 1,993, S. J. Payne, 24th Feb.,—Manila 21st Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,194, K. Gabrielsen, 23rd Feb.,—Silicon 4th Feb., Rice and Paddy—Waller & Co.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,160, P. E. Christensen, 18th Feb.,—Saigon 13th Feb., Rice and Flour—Meal—C. L. S. S. Co.
Pania, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 15th Jan.,—San Francisco 7th Dec., and Portland, Or. 15th Feb.,—O. S. S. Co.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 24th Feb.,—Manila 21st Feb., Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Sexta, Ger. s.s., 992, Desler, 21st Feb.,—Saigon 14th Feb., Rice—S. & Co.
Shawmut, Br. s.s., 6,192, E. V. Roberts, 23rd Feb.,—Seattle 7th Feb., and Manila 17th Feb., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Solstad, Nor. s.s., 897, K. Thorsen, 3rd Feb.,—Saigon 16th Feb., Rice and Flour—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
Trocas, Br. s.s., Carrick, 17th Feb.,—Pulo Sambo 2nd Feb., Bulk Oil—Meyer & Co.
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, J. A. Hellberg, 21st Feb.,—Pulo Laut 10th Feb., Coal—Waller & Co.
Yoneyama Maru, Jap. s.s., N. Iwahashi, 24th Feb.,—Nagasaki 19th Feb., Coal—M. B. K.
Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1,205, W. O. Jones, 23rd Feb.,—Canton 22nd Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

The Ships Passed Canal.

18th January—*Leontis, Kleis, Sackin, Melan, Iouana*, 21st January—*Manila, Monmouth, Sackin, Antioch, Patroclus*, 24th January—*Bennet, Pakling, Kanagawa Maru, Palma, Sambla, Pakan, Tonkin, Segovia, Tamba Maru, York*, 25th January—*Silvia, Hokenstausen, Myrmidon, Nyansa, Benavon*, 31st January—*Armand Behit, Louther Castle, Sackin, Ajax, Mackinnon, Andre, Rickmers*, 4th February—*Glenartree, Dorcas, Persia, Diomed, Palus, Bendona*, 7th February—*Edinburgh, Hokenstausen, Ruler, Scandia*, 11th February—*Realty, Memnon, Lyleon*, 14th February—*Ceylon Maru, Sakata, Sienior, Jason, Nile, Slavenyilia*, 18th February—*Benevise, Hudson, Sylvia, St. Nicholas, Pera, Borneo, L'eleue, Rickmers, Dorland*, 21st February—*Aragonia, Albenza, Glenavon, Erskine, Frank Ferdinand, Indragiri, Promethea, Hakata Maru, Moyana, Tourant, Zlatan*, 25th February—*Briconshire, Kamakura Maru*.

Arrivals at Home:—11th January—*Nore*, 21st January—*Achilles, Hilsch, Maru, China*, (Aus), *Glenavon, Tourant, Canada*, 24th January—*Per R. Lulph, Sackin, Sackin*, 27th January—*Syria*, 28th January—*Malina, Canlon*, 1st February—*York, Leontis, Sackin*, 4th February—*Armand Behit, Kanagawa Maru*, 7th February—*Indragiri*, 11th February—*Scandia*, 13th February—*Nyansa*, 14th February—*P. E. Friedrich, Mackinnon, Scandia*, 18th February—*Benevise, Sakata, Wokusa Maru, Pitho*, 21st February—*Diomed*, 25th February—*Ceylon Maru, Atholl, Erskine, Frank Ferdinand, Memnon*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

February 25th, 10-8 a.m.		Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.	
Vladivostok	5 a.m.	29.97	W 2
Nemuro	5 a.m.	29.97	W 2
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.05	N 2
Tokyo	5 a.m.	30.18	N 2
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.31	E 2
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Oshima	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Naha	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Ishigakijima	5 a.m.	30.31	NW 4
Bonin Is.	5 a.m.	30.31	NW 4
Chefoo	5 a.m.	30.39	100 W 1 b
Weihowai	5 a.m.	30.39	100 WNW 1 OVR
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.43	91 NE 1 C
Kiukiang	5 a.m.	30.49	82 NE 1 C
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.39	72 SNE 1 OVR
Guizhou	5 a.m.	30.39	72 SNE 1 OVR
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	30.32	93 N 3 O
Atol	5 a.m.	30.28	93 NNE 3 b
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Taichow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Tainan	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Koshu	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Capitan	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Victoria	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Macao	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hoihow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Phuili	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Tourant	5 a.m.	30.34	—
C. St. James	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Manila	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Legaspi	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Bacolod	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hilo	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Cebu	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Labuan	5 a.m.	30.34	—

February 26th, 1908, a.m.

February 26th, 1908, a.m.		Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.	
Vladivostok	5 a.m.	29.97	W 4
Nemuro	5 a.m.	29.97	W 4
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.05	NW 2
Tokyo	5 a.m.	30.18	NW 2
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Oshima	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Naha	5 a.m.	30.31	N 2
Ishigakijima	5 a.m.	30.31	NW 4
Bonin Is.	5 a.m.	30.31	NW 4
Chefoo	5 a.m.	30.39	100 W 1 b
Weihowai	5 a.m.	30.39	100 WNW 1 OVR
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.43	91 NE 1 C
Kiukiang	5 a.m.	30.49	82 NE 1 C
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.39	72 SNE 1 OVR
Guizhou	5 a.m.	30.39	72 SNE 1 OVR
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	30.32	93 N 3 O
Atol	5 a.m.	30.28	93 NNE 3 b
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Taichow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Tainan	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Koshu	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Capitan	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Victoria	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Macao	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hoihow	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Phuili	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Tourant	5 a.m.	30.34	—
C. St. James	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Manila	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Legaspi	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Bacolod	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Hilo	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Cebu	5 a.m.	30.34	—
Labuan	5 a.m.	30.34	—

Steamers Expected.			
Vessels	From	Agents	On
Mongolia	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	Feb. 27
Sackin	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Feb. 27
Palma	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Feb. 27
Palma	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Feb. 27
Aldenhurst	Manila	G. L. & Co.	Feb. 28
Sikh	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Feb. 29
Borneo	Singapore	P. M. Co.	Mar. 1
Takasaki Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Mar. 1
Prinz Ludwig	Colombo	M. & Co.	Mar. 1
Polydesien	Singapore	M. & Co.	Mar. 2
Kawachi Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Mar. 2
Catherina	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Mar. 3
Arabia	Singapore	P. & A. Co.	Mar. 3
Manila	Singapore	M. & Co.	Mar. 3
Empire of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Mar. 4
Fookang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Mar. 9
Nicomedia	Astoria	P. & A. Co.	Mar. 17

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Vessels	At
Neil McLeod	at Kowloon Dock
Songrook	"
Pera	"
Cyklop	"
Oscar II	"
Rubin	"
Rubi	"
Loyal	"
Johanne	"
Naushan	at Commercial
Victoria	"
Halliois	at Aberdeen

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Vessels	At
Neil McLeod	at Kowloon Dock
Songrook	"
Pera	"
Cyklop	"
Oscar II	"
Rubin	"
Rubi	"
Loyal	"
Johanne	"
Naushan	at Commercial
Victoria	"
Halliois	at Aberdeen

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Vessels	At
Neil McLeod	at Kowloon Dock
Songrook	"
Pera	"
Cyklop	"
Oscar II	"
Rubin	"
Rubi	"
Loyal	"
Johanne	"
Naushan	at Commercial
Victoria	"
Halliois	at Aberdeen

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.
Albatross	despatch-vessel ...
Astram	cruiser, and class
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class
Bramble	river gunboat ...
Bromart	river gunboat ...
Cadmus	sloop
Cherub	water tank and tug
Clio	sloop
Fame	torpedo boat destroy
Flora	cruiser, and class
Handy	torpedo boat destroy
Hart	torpedo boat destroy
Ianus	torpedo boat destroy
Kent	cruiser, 1st class
King Alfred * ...	cruiser, 1st class
Kinsha	river gunboat ...
Merie	surveying ship ...
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class
Monken	river gunboat ...
Nightingale	river gunboat ...
Otter	torpedo boat destroy
Rabin	river gunboat ...
Sandpiper	river gunboat ...
Saipa	river gunboat ...
Tako	torpedo boat destroy
Tamar	receiving ship ...
Teal	river gunboat ...
Thistle	river gunboat ...
Virago	torpedo boat destroy
Waterwitch	surveying ship ...
Whiting	torpedo boat destroy
Widgeon	river gunboat ...
Woodcock	river gunboat ...
Woodlark	river gunboat ...

* Fluela Flag of Admiral Sir Arthur

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$13,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	{ \$70 sellers London £28
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ £12,733 \$300,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$219,058 \$41,959 \$125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$242 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906=Tls. 2.65.....	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$456,407 £125,157 \$817,628 \$810,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	11,450,490	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 2 1/2 for 1906.....	5 %	\$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$40	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$394,520	\$1 for year ending 31.12.07	...	{ \$152 1/2 \$140 buyers
Do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905.....	8 1/2 %	\$98
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 %	\$532 1/2 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$365	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$14
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 %	\$40
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$16,437	{ \$1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$28 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$500,000 \$159,123 \$1,088 \$1,000,000 \$320,449 \$7,616 \$1,256,483	\$3,594	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share ...	3 1/2 %	{ \$240 \$28
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	10,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 45
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	45/-
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
50,000	£1	£1	£1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Do. (new)	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited ..	175,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited.....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Luangkat, Limited ..	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.....	16,350	£20	£20	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 54,372 Tls. 13,327	Tls. 13,327	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 54,3				